

# COLUMBUS GAZETTE.

Columbus, December 9th, 1846.

—We want a few hundred pounds of pork immediately. Will some of those indebted to us, furnish it? Don't all speak at once.

—We are indebted to Messrs. G. W. Harrington and L. B. McKimsey, for copies of the "American Flag," published at Matamoras. They say all of our volunteers are well. We have sent several numbers of our paper to the "boys" but they seem not to have received them. We will, however, continue to send them.

—From present appearances, we are fearful that considerable damage will result from high waters. The river and creeks, in this vicinity, are now, (Dec. 8,) considerably above high water mark, and still rising rapidly. The rain, which has been pouring down almost incessantly, for near a week, seems not to be abating. A portion of the Railroad, which crosses a mill-race, near this place, has been washed away, and it is feared, more damage will be done.

We understand the Ohio river is now higher than it has been for a number of years, and rising rapidly.

—We had hoped to be able, by delaying our paper a day or two, to lay before our readers, in this number, the Governor's Message, but owing, no doubt, to the impassable condition of the water courses, between here and Indianapolis, it has not come to hand. We are therefore compelled to defer its publication till next week.

—We have, at last, received something like the official vote given at the late election in Iowa. The list shows a democratic majority in the aggregate, of from 150 to 300. The Legislature is claimed to be Democratic, but there is said to be, in the House, enough "Independents," elected by Whigs, to overbalance the majority of the Democrats on joint ballot. It is doubtful which party will elect the United States Senators.

—We will "Ex" with you, Mr. "Flemingburg" (Ky.) Flag. But we unhesitatingly pronounce you the "down" customer, we have met with lately. We could scarcely have thought that such sentiments as you express, could have emanated from the "gallant" and "chivalrous" "Old Kentucky." But really that name, (Niles Wright), at your mast-head, for President of these United States, looks "sorter" ridiculous. Have you heard from the New York election?

—We received six numbers of the New Albany Daily Bulletin in a batch, by mail, one day last week. There must be miserably bad management in the post office department. Communication between this place and New Albany, by mail, should not require more than two days at farthest. But this is only a small item in the catalogue of mismanagement in the post office department. Complaints are daily being made, of failures of the mails, in all sections of the country. We can't send our papers to the different post offices in this county, very frequently, under two weeks. For instance, to Azalia, a distance of only ten miles, if we mail our papers here, they are often two weeks on the road, and sometimes lost entirely. The fault is not in the office at this place, we are sure, but there is bad management somewhere. We shall take some trouble to find out where the evil is, within the district where we are most concerned, with a view to its correction. We are subjected to a good deal of trouble, and some expense, in consequence of these irregularities and failures, being compelled to send our papers by private conveyance, to several places where there are post offices, and if there is a remedy, we wish it applied.

—The Louisville Journal says that General Taylor has made out a report of his capture of Monterey, and Ampudia has made out a report of his loss of it. Ampudia brings ten times as much about losing it as old "Rough and Ready" does about gaining it.

—Mr. Polk is preparing to leave the White House, at the expiration of his present term of office. He has lately purchased the fine mansion of the late Felix Grundy, in the city of Nashville.

—The Regular troops, and all the Volunteers except the 3d Regiment Ohio, and 3d Regiment Indiana, have been removed from Matamoras. Fort Brown is garrisoned by Ohioans. The remainder of the Regiments, with the exception of two companies, of Indians stationed at Reynosa, are encamped on the bank of the river, just below the town.

## NORTH CAROLINA SENATORS.

The Hon. Geo. E. Badger, has been elected to the Senate of the United States, to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Haywood, and Hon. W. P. Mangum, to the same place, for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire. They are both men of the first talents, and both sterling whigs.

—At a special election, in Monroe county, to fill the vacancy in the Legislature, occasioned by the death of Capt. Eller, who died on the Rio Grande, John S. Watts, Esq., was elected. Monroe county has always, heretofore, been largely democratic, and the success of a whig seems something of a mystery. Wonder if ex-Satler-Lieut.-Gov.-Dunning didn't take an active part in the election?

—A public meeting of the citizens of Indianapolis, was lately held in that city, and measures adopted for the suppression of gambling. The Journal says that several Blacklegs, warned from the town of the resolutions adopted by the meeting, have already decamped, and others are preparing to follow in their footsteps. The Sentinel men are not going, are they?

—A man named Fields, is to be hanged at Corydon, Indiana, on the 18th day of this month, for killing his mother. The wretch!

—As many of the prominent Whigs of this District will probably meet at Indianapolis during the present and coming week, we think it not inexpedient or out of place, to suggest to them the necessity of some preliminary action in regard to our next Congressional election.

We have an opinion, founded upon past experience, as to who would be the most available candidate, and as our anxiety for the success of our principles, is paramount to our sectional preferences, and even individual predilections, we will venture to give that opinion to the public. A. A. HAMMOND, Esq., we believe to be the man. He has no political aims to atone for, at the ordeal of public opinion, and he can well compare with any of our known aspirants, in point of qualifications. Beside these facts, he has the faculty of making and keeping friends.

—Large meetings of the citizens of St. Louis, Indianapolis, Dayton, & numerous other places, have lately been held, and resolutions adopted in favor of Mr. Whitney's projected railroad to the Pacific, and recommending to Congress to grant the land required for that purpose.

—In consideration of favors bestowed upon Lieut. Fremont, son-in-law of Thos. Benton, by the President, the "Great Missourian" has withdrawn his opposition to the Administration, and deliberately given his adhesion to its measures, and is to be the leader in the Senate in the present session of Congress. Mr. Benton must always be leader, or he will not work well. Cass, Calhoun, Hannegan, and other master spirits in the Senate, will follow their new champion and leader, with an ill grace, we predict.

—The Piqua (Ohio) Register, and the Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat, have nominated the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848. A correspondent of the Nashville Whig, has done the same thing. Mr. Stewart is a thorough Whig, and occupies a distinguished place in the regard of the Whig party.

A paper at Wilmington, Delaware, nominates John M. Clayton, for the Presidency, and Zach. Taylor for the Vice Presidency.

"AN INTERESTING NEWSPAPER." The strangest of all strange things, says the editor of the Pittsburgh Chronicle, is what men term "an interesting newspaper." To be so, it must suit every taste, please every fancy, and interest every reader. The long and able essay, the vigorous review, the touching tale, the withering sarcasm, the lively wit, the thrilling narrative, the dreadful murder, the happy marriage, and the sudden death, together with political news, theological disputes, and legal decisions, are all necessary to please, amuse and instruct the readers of a newspaper. In short, its contents must be

Various, that the mind Of desultory man, studious of change And fond of novelty, may be indulged. It was remarked by the persevering and rather impertinent Paul Pry, that a spirit of enquiry is one of the distinguished characteristics of the age in which we live; and a moment's glance at the columns of a journal of the day will be sufficient to convince the most incredulous of the truth of the remark. Before him he will see the world in little, a brief record of all passing events, and a daguerotype of things as they really are.

It would doubtless be very amusing to sit and listen to the remarks of different individuals, as they finish reading one of our mammoth weeklies. The old lady after deliberately folding the paper, and laying aside her spectacles, remarks: "Ain't it wonderful! Three horrible murders committed by vile wretches on people that didn't harm nobody—two sickening suicides, when people 'jumped the world to come,' as Byron says—two robberies in houses where 'thieves break in and enter,' as Shakespeare remarks—seven lingering deaths with the time and place where the sufferers 'shuffled off this mortal coil,' as Heber observes—and four cases of 'grievous afflictions,' when the poor unfortunates are cursed with 'all the ills that flesh is heir to,' as good Mr. Watts would say. Bless me, what an interesting paper."

The Miss of eighteen, seriously contemplating matrimony, after reading it exclaims:—"Tom II—has eloped with Miss Y—, and her enraged father vows she shall never enter his house. Serves her right. Young Mr. — is dead, and the fashions for November don't become one. What a pity, and 'what an interesting paper.'"

The politician casts his greedy eyes over its well filled columns, sums up the table of election returns, is satisfied that Wright is beaten, thinks new measures will bring about a new state of things, and probably end in his appointment to office, throws it aside, and says, "what an interesting paper."

The merchant reads of flour and whiskey, molasses and bacon, the arrivals and departures of steamers, the successful speculation, and the penniless bankrupt, the advertisements of business men, and the reports of the markets, and eagerly observes, "what an interesting paper."

To please and instruct, should be the aim of proprietors of public journals. To do so however, requires a taste for the elegant, the horrible, the profound, the trifling, the humorous and the grave, and he who possesses the requisites we have mentioned, is one man picked out of ten thousand. Every considerable paper has different classes of readers, the tale reader, the poetry reader, the joke reader, the murder reader, the accident reader, and numerous other readers, all expecting to have their different tastes gratified each morning, as they pore over the columns of what they are pleased to term "an interesting newspaper."

ILLNESS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The Boston Advertiser says: "The public will be pained to learn that the venerable John Quincy Adams was, a few days since, seized with a paralysis of the left side, which, for a time, rendered him nearly insensible." He was taken to the house of his son, C. F. Adams, received immediate medical aid, and was reported comfortable the next evening, and was not considered in immediate danger.

# GRAN KEEK.

Capture of Tampico.

The New Orleans Picayune of November 21st announced the capture of Tampico, by the U. S. Squadron, without firing a gun. The following are the two leading paragraphs in the Picayune's account:

"By the arrival of the United States steamer, Mississippi, Com. Perry, at the Southwest Pass, news was received in the city yesterday of the capture of Tampico by the United States Squadron on the 14th inst. We announced in yesterday morning's edition of the Picayune the departure of the squadron from Ancon Lizardo upon this expedition, and before the day was over the success of the enterprise. The fleet sailed under Com. Conner on the 11th and 12th inst. On the 14th, Com. Perry crossed the bar with the Spitfire, Vixen, Peird, Bonita, and Reelf, reinforced from the Cumberland, Mississippi, Princeton, and St. Marys. There was no opposition made to the American arms. The town was surrendered unconditionally, the garrison having been previously withdrawn.

"Although the city was taken without the loss of blood it is manifest that it is not to be surrendered without a struggle before peace is declared. The town is now in the possession of the marines and sailors of the fleet, who cannot be well spared from their ships. As soon as the place is sufficiently garrisoned by the land forces the squadron will proceed to other business. A change has come over the fleet and we doubt not of its future usefulness. Many of our naval officers regret that Tampico was surrendered without a blow. It is well enough as it is. We incline to the opinion that the place will become of the utmost importance to the intended operations upon the interior. The withdrawal of the Mexican garrison is evidence that Santa Anna is making preparations for a demonstration upon a large scale in the direction of San Luis Potosi or Saltillo; more probably at the former."

FROM MEXICO.—Capt. Calhoun of the Georgia Volunteers, in a letter dated at Monterey, 12th October, says, a skirmish took place between some of the Georgians and a small force of Mexicans on the 11th of October. A part of the Georgian Regiment, on their way from Camargo to Monterey, had encamped about six miles from the latter place, with a heavy train of wagons and mules loaded with provisions for the army. Early after night fall, it was ascertained that a party of Canale's men were in a neighboring rancho. They were attacked by a detachment under Lieut. Horne, of the Sumpter Volunteers, and ten prisoners and some of the baggage of Canales were taken. Canales had just left the rancho to arrange the assault for the night. One Mexican was killed, and the number wounded is not known.—None of the Americans were killed or wounded.

LATER.—By the arrival of the barque Floyd, from Havana, the New York Sun announces the receipt of Havana papers to the 7th of November, with advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st. These advices were brought by the British steam-ship, which arrived at Havana on the 6th, having on board one hundred and two passengers; an unusual number, supposed to indicate that many, either Mexicans or foreign residents, are leaving Mexico to escape the dangers of the war.

Santa Anna has the prospect of obtaining the command of a very large force, and the first use he will probably make of it will be to march against Monterey. Gen. Valencia had been selected by Santa Anna second in command, and was daily expected at San Luis with 5000 or 6000 men. They were busily employed in increasing the defences at Vera Cruz, whose garrison is said to be 4000 strong, and reinforcements arriving daily.

An attempt was about being made to raise \$300,000 in Europe, by mortgaging the church property; in furtherance of which Don Felix Civera had left for Europe. The Mexicans seemed determined to fight as long as possible.

Lonor Mier y Toran, a rich merchant at the capital, had advanced \$20,000 to pay the troops at San Juan d'Ulloa, and \$30,000 more to be forwarded to Vera Cruz to meet demands against the government there. Of the loan which was authorized to be obtained from private individuals, the sum of \$175,000 had been raised.—[Frankfort (Ky.) Comm'lth.

Extract of letter from Tampico of Oct. 24. "Since the taking of Monterey Santa Anna has arrived at San Luis, and is concentrating as many troops as he can; some say with a view to attack the Americans, whilst others are of opinion that he aims at the dictatorship. He has ordered all the troops stationed at this place (amounting to about 1000 men) to join him immediately, and they are to begin their march the day after to-morrow, (26th October). We shall then remain without any troops to defend the city, and probably it is better so."

The New Orleans Times Extra has the following notice:

LETTERS OF MARQUE.—A private letter was received yesterday from the city of Mexico, under date of the 30th ult., and forwarded to Vera Cruz by special express, mentioning that the Mexican Government had issued three hundred letters of marque, accompanied with the rights of citizenship for the respective crews, and that the necessary documents would be transmitted by the British steamer Tay to Havana.

This information is said to be undeniably authentic.

## LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of Gen. Scott for the seat of War. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in his letter dated Nov. 24, says Mr. Polk is now determined to carry on the war with vigor. The Cabinet have had many long sessions lately, all of which it is thought have reference to the war, the absorbing question being "what is best to be done?"

"The last Cabinet meeting ended, so I have it from a source upon which I can rely, in resolving to send Gen. Scott and staff to Mexico!"

He left here this morning, and will go to Tampico. It is understood that his command will be the troops on the water line, and the new volunteers called into the service will be sent as soon as possible. The exact extent of his powers, of course, have not transpired, but they are said to be ample to "conquer a peace in Mexico," if it can be conquered.

There is also to be a great augmentation of the Naval force in the gulf, and rumor says that Com. Stewart will be placed in the command with a seventy-four. A demonstration on Tampico and along the whole coast is certainly to be made.

We are now going to have war in earnest: and when Congress meets, a little bill of several millions—as an instalment—will have to be footed.

The truth of Gen. Scott having been ordered to Mexico, is confirmed. He is "up" for that country, in "hot haste." We presume we shall hear no more of the "hasty plate of soup." —[Ed. Gaz.

MONTE REY NEGOTIATION.—The last arrival from Vera Cruz brings the *Indicador*, a Mexican paper, which says that the Captain General at Vera Cruz received despatches from the Schult, covering another from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The purport was unknown to the editor, but he presumes it to be another proposal on our part for peace; Mr. Polk presuming that the fall of Monterey will dispose the Mexicans to submission. It will turn out a good joke, says the editor, bitterly for Mr. Polk [spelling it Porc by accident] when he finds out that that misfortune has produced an effect precisely contrary; and that there is not a man in the nation who thinks of peace until the United States have done us, and indemnified us for the injuries inflicted by their Vandal crusade. He goes on to say, that the supreme Government neither wishes nor is authorized to enter upon negotiations.—[Ky. Com.

Commodore PERRY took Tobasco, but was unable to occupy it. His force was inadequate, and he was not otherwise prepared, if he had had a larger force. Many persons say, he ought by all means to have occupied the city. No one doubts the policy or propriety of such a step, if it had been possible, but the people must not expect the Navy to do much, with the means at present at command. When our Government is ready to occupy Tobasco, or will furnish Commodore Perry the means, he can, very easily we have no doubt, take it again. It may cost a few more lives, perhaps in the effort, the gallant Commodore may lose his own, but that is a matter with which Mr. Polk and the Secretary of the Navy have nothing to do, or at least they cannot prevent these disasters." We think they can. If they will exercise a little of the activity they displayed in getting into this fight, in prosecuting it, they will enable their Commanders-in-Chief, to spare many valuable lives, which must otherwise be forfeited.—[Ibid.

Mr. Secretary WALKER is still doing a most admirable Sub-Treasury business in a small as well as a large way. Notwithstanding the Treasury had some \$300,000 in deposit in this city, I learn that Navy Agent here, who made a requisition for some \$30,000 the first of this month, was furnished with a draft for the amount on the Mint at Philadelphia. To that city he went, with his son, and obtained the money. Cost—travelling expenses for himself and son, \$26 each, and \$2 per day for his son, some five days—all charged to the Government! A nice saving in a small way! So we go.

—The Union publishes despatches from Gen. Wool, announcing his arrival at Presidio in Conchula, on the Rio Grande, on the 11th October, and an account of his march from San Antonio to that place. His army was composed of 1,300 men, to which were about to be added eight companies of Illinois volunteers, under Col. Hardin. The army of Gen. Wool had near exhausted their provisions, and money. The Mexicans won't take Treasury Notes in pay for anything, and unless the Government furnishes them with gold and silver, the army must suffer.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—The inability of the administration to prosecute the war in which they involve the country must now be apparent to all who have observed the manner in which it has been conducted. It has no settled plan of procedure. An order given one day, is countermanded the next.—Immediately upon the receipt of the news of the capture of Monterey, Gen. Taylor was ordered to proceed further into the interior.—Before the messenger bearing the despatches had proceeded half his journey, another was sent carrying out instructions to remain at Monterey; and afterwards still another, to do as he thought best.

Only a few weeks ago, as will be seen by the following letter from the Secretary of War, no more troops were wanted:

War department, Oct. 16th, 1846. Sir: In reply to your letter, of the 12th inst. I have the honor to inform you that it is not contemplated to make any further call on the Executive of your State, for any volunteer or militia force, with a view to the existing war with Mexico. A sufficient amount of force, for the prosecution of that war, has, it is believed, been already called into service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. MARCY, Sec. of War.

Now it appears that nine additional regiments have been called out. What the next order which may emanate from the War Department may be, no one can tell.—[State Jour.

THE ADVANCE OF OUR ARMY FROM MONTE REY.—The New Orleans Jeffersonian, of the 18th inst., has had the pleasure of conversing with a member of the army, who states that previous to leaving Monterey he had an interview with Gen. Taylor, who stated he would not move from his present quarters unless accompanied by a command of twenty thousand men.

The Matamoras Flag of the 7th inst. says: "We believe, that in view of the answer of the Mexican Government or ruler, to our pacific proposition, the President has concluded to establish and garrison posts along our Southern boundary, from Tampico, to a point on the Pacific, several degrees south of latitude 42; that he will appoint territorial Governors, Judges, and other ministerial officers; that the United States revenue laws will be extended over the new country; that people of all classes will be taught to read, and furnished with cheap goods; and that large supplies of human happiness and virtue will be speedily introduced.

Another shooting and stabbing drama was enacted on Commercial st. yesterday. The fracas was started by two Tennessee Volunteers, and as we are told, one of them, for abusing the other, was stabbed in the neck, whereupon he fired upon his assailant, but missed him! the ball entering a door on the opposite side of the street. The man who had fired the pistol rushed into a store, and the guard came up and followed him in; when from misapprehension, a gentleman belonging to the store, Mr. Richter, was wounded in the head by a bayonet of the guard.

If the Volunteers do not behave themselves better, we shall have to subscribe to the opinion expressed in the extract from the Mexican letter, giving in to-day's paper—that they are like Comanches in appearance, ferocity and customs.—[American Flag.

The only news we have from Camargo is arrival there of the 3d regiment U. S. Infantry from Monterey. They are to assist the operations of Gen. Patterson, who will commence to operate—when the proper time arrives.—Very explicit—isn't it?

From Monterey we have nothing new. Old Rough was nearly ready at the last accounts. For the nets to the south of us here, we have to depend upon the Mexicans. Pretty good dependence sometimes. According to their accounts there is a force of from 1500 to 2000 irregular Mexican soldiery between here and Victoria or at Victoria, having their attention directed this way. They had better get across the mountains as soon as possible, or they may get hemmed in. A rumor is likewise afloat among them, that there has been a disturbance or revolt at San Luis Potosi, and that Santa Anna has had to leave there and return to the city of Mexico to make certain changes in the Government which the rebellious spirits demand. We give these rumors only for what they are worth.—[Matamoras Flag.

THE RAIL ROAD.—We should like to inquire if the management of our railroad cannot be somewhat improved. Complaints are numerous, and we had an opportunity, a few days since, of noticing some bad management. We do not intend to implicate the excellent conductor of the passenger train by these remarks; for if ever pains were taken to accommodate the public and do justice to the company, none can do better than Mr. Wilson. But it would seem to us that his authority is too limited or restricted. As an instance of this, on our passage, a freight train, or rather a train of log pens, empty, were immediately following the passenger train. The road was covered with snow, and slow progress was necessarily made by the first train. When near Vernon, it was necessary to retrograde to gather headway.—The engineer of the 2nd train, one Sandy something, notwithstanding he was hailed to check his speed, came lumbering on at full speed, coming in contact with the 1st with sufficient force to prostrate any who might have been on their feet, and injuring the locomotive so that it required near four hours to repair the damage. When this Scotchman was requested to take on the passengers and mails, and leave the hog cars to be brought on, he doggedly refused, thus leaving the passengers sitting hours in the cars, and losing the mails. Why had not the conductor authority in such a case? We advise the directors to put all such engineers on to the fore end of the locomotives, head downwards, to serve as brooms for the rails.—[Indiana Sentinel.

SPECIE CURRENCY.—A gentleman returning from the West now and then came across a Mexican dollar, and thinking it better to bring home than paper, put it in his pocket. He collected five dollars in all, and three of them proved to be counterfeit. This is the way that a specie currency saves the poor from counterfeits. The way to ascertain when a piece is pure silver is to file into it, and then apply aquafortis to the incision. A specie currency man should always have a small file and a bottle of aquafortis in his pocket.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Whilst Messrs. Polk & Co. were trying to negotiate a loan, they announced officially that no more volunteers were to be called out, thus causing it to be understood that they expected a speedy termination of the war. No doubt they supposed that such an understanding would cause capitalists to make the loan more readily. They got the money, and, immediately afterwards, made a requisition for several thousand additional troops, proclaiming that the war would be prosecuted with new vigor! Did they not get this money under false pretences? If private citizens were to obtain money by such tricks, would they not be indicted and punished as swindlers?—[Low. Jour.

An eastern paper gives an account of the robbing of a dandy. His lodgings were robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling bottle, two pairs of artificial eyebrows, and a white surcoat, in a pocket of which there were three love-letters, written to himself, in his own hand writing.

The soldiers on the Rio Grande are said to find the eye-balls of the Mexican women more fatal than the copper balls of the Mexican men. We should not wonder if they did.

A SOLEMN THOUGHT.—When we look abroad over the great potatoe patch of the universe, we see innumerable little hills filled to overflowing with the very smallest kind of "little tars," and feelings of sadness come over us at the thought that they'll never be any bigger.

Earth hath no sweeter music than a gentle word breathed into a sorrowing heart.

CONSOLATION.—The Advertiser, and other coffee papers, are comforting themselves about the elections. They say they were only beaten by the anti's! There is no doubt of the fact whatever. There is anti-Free Trade, anti-Slavery, and anti-Rent, and anti-Sub Treasury, and anti-War, and best of all, that terrible fellow, anti-Loquacious!

Our neighbors give a correct account of the matter. There is as doubt they were beaten by the anti's. There is no doubt of the fact whatever. There is anti-Free Trade, anti-Slavery, and anti-Rent, and anti-Sub Treasury, and anti-War, and best of all, that terrible fellow, anti-Loquacious!

We like our neighbor's spunk. When all their friends in the North give it up, they say, like the man at the Deluge, "O, there ain't no going to be much of a shower!"—[Cincinnati Chron.

I say Jim did you see Gubnor Dunning in do war?

Well I did. Did he sell taters and passengers to do sogers for big price eh? He didn't do anything else.

CAUSES OF FAILURE IN BUSINESS.—An excellent writer in Hunt's Magazine enumerates the following causes of failure among business men:

1. The leading cause is an ambition to be rich—by grasping too much it defeats itself. 2. Another cause is aversion to labor. 3. The third cause is an impatient desire to enjoy the luxuries of life before the right to them has been acquired in any way. 4. Another cause arises from the want of some deeper principle for distinguishing between right and wrong, than a reference merely to what is established as honorable in the society in which one happens to live.

WEEP! WEEP FOR ME!—A wealthy man in Kentucky married a pretty brunette, with whom he fell in love not long ago. While the honeymoon was yet bright, a man from Tennessee came along, and found the wife to be a runaway yellow girl belonging to him.

Jefferson Davis, Colonel of the Mississippi Volunteers, whom he gallantly headed at the battle, has resigned his seat in Congress. He prefers to serve his country in the field of battle. He is a son-in-law to Gen. Taylor.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.—"Adeline! ah, Adeline!"

"Well, how?" "Dost thou love me? Delight of my soul? tell me, dost thou?" "Oh, heavens, dost I?" "And wilt thou then have me,—fair angel?" "When, Jaky, when?—with great eagerness. To-morrow, sweet one, to-morrow!" "Good gracious! I fear I am doing else."

"Can you inform me where the office of the *bid* is, sir?" "The office of what?" "A paper called *bid*?" "There is no such paper published." "There isn't?" "No." "Why, down where I come from, editors take first-rate extracts from it."

A talking match lately "come off" at New Orleans for five dollars aside. It continued, according to the *Advertiser* for thirteen hours; the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear.

It seems that young ladies do sometimes get in a passion, for a Cincinnati paper says that there is one in that city who, whenever she does so far forget herself, takes up the cat in her arms and sing-along to it until she gets in a good humor.

STOPPING A NEWS SUBSCRIBER TO THE Boston Bee recently stopped his paper, in consequence of its containing, with others an article headed "Our Mexican Relations," assigned a reason that a man who had Mexican Relations wasn't to be depended on.

## April Fools.

A French paper gives the following ludicrous account of a trick played by some wag upon the Custom House officers at Cherbourg:

He was seen driving a horse up one of the streets, with a suspicious looking sack on its back, and from time to time he turned round to see whether he was pursued or not. The curiosity of the Custom House officers was soon excited, and at length they judged that he must be a smuggler of the most formidable description.—Some of them summoned him to stop, but he only drove his horse the faster, and on their coming after him, he whipped the sack off the animal's back, threw it over his shoulders, and took to his heels. This was too flagrant, so went a posse of the officers after him, and after dodging him thro' several streets, (for the fellow had a good pair of heels,) finally caught him in a store-keeper's shop. Here he refused to open his sack, being in a private house, without the presence of a commissary of police; so the commissary was sent for, the officers stood round in greedy anticipations of their capture, and the sack was opened.—It was full of—hay!

Some young men of Auburn, N. Y., have in preparation a beautiful chair as a present for Henry Clay. It is, when finished, to unite a chair with a writing desk, containing several drawers for paper, &c., inlaid, golden pen, paper folder, sealing wax, sand and wafer boxes, a knife, an agate seal and any other necessary article for writing. The back, seat and arms of the chair are covered with the richest damask silk. Every thing about it is of American Manufacture.

The Boston Chronotype gives an account of the organization of the "Benevolent Bacchanal Society of Free Drinkers." Among the officers are to be the "Great Grand Pancheon, Great Grand Hogshead, Great Grand Pipe, Great Grand Half-Pipe, Great Grand Barrel, Great Grand Fifteen Gallon Jug, Great Grand Gallon Jug, Great Grand Little Quart Jug, Great Grand Little Glass, Great Grand Tody Stick, Great Grand Scribe, Great Grand Advocate, Great Grand Chaplain, Great Grand Pharisee, Great Grand Hypocrite."